

The Subscriber,
Flour and Grocery Store,
Sale on low terms for cash, or
customers on the usual credit,
Sugar, of various qualities
do. do. do.
best Guadalupe Green Coffee
do. St. Domingo do.
a nice gross HERRINGS, lately im-
ported

New-England Rum
first choice Rhode-Island Cheese
Hyson, Hyson Skin and Imperial
Teas,
Loaf Sugar, Molasses, Segar
nests of Ware, Wrapping-paper,

ALSO,
hels Salt consisting of Liverpool
Uboe ground Alum, Turks-Island
Alum,
quantity of sacks of Salt.

A. LINDO.
our received on Storage.

Subscriber would Rent
HOUSE he now lives in, near a
Regenal Pump, to a genteel fami-
moderate rate, till the 1st of Mar-
law 3w

ice is hereby given,
holders of the Bank of Alexandria,
an election will be held at the
house, in this town, on the third
January next, for the purpose of
the Directors of said Bank for the

Gurden Chapin, Cashier.
r 16-17
Davis, Printer, Richmond; Mr.
dericksburg; and Mr. Bowen, of
are requested to insert the above
nt, as directed, in their respective

SALT.
hels coarse Turks Island SALT,
d and for sale by

John Tucker.
Also, on Hand,
lity brown Sugar, in hogsheds and
offee in bags—and Groceries as

er So.
2aw3w

nd Pistol Manufactory,
nd of King street, near the water,
subscriber respectfully informs his
le and the public, that he has just
om London, via Baltimore, an hand-
ment of GUNS and PISTOLS,
ill sell low for cash—

AMONG WHICH ARE,
double barreled, hard and Squi-
and Pocket Pistols.

ms, Bullet Moulds, &c.
ROBERT NASH.
na and Pistols stocked and repaired
st manner, and on the most reason-
Orders from the country execut-

atch.
are a number of Guns &c. left
which have been on hand for a
time, the owners are particularly
pay charges and take them away

Subscriber has received
Following ARTICLES,
he offers for Sale very low:
heads first quality St. Croix

Tennessee cotton
4th proof cogniac brandy
heads well flavored 4th proof
New-England Rum.
AND ON HAND,

Hyson } of the latest im-
Skin, and } perations
Quality Souchong
Green coffee in bags

ate
d lump sugar
particular Madeira
lar Teneriffe
Sherry, and 150 dozen bottled
very old WINES,
cases claret, superior quality
and old peach brandy
and Antigua spirits

gin
England rum and whiskey
nutmegs, cloves and pimento
pepper, allspice, & ground ginger
arley, rice, starch, and fig blue
Philadelphia & English mustard
Salt-Petre
and white soap
and dipt candles
allum, madder, copperas, & roll
stone
gun-powder
lms

James Sanderfon.

PRINTED DAILY BY
UEL SNOWDEN

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1867.

[No. 1802.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
a variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limita-
tion and the prices of which are established,
at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

Will be Rented,
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
THE MOUNT-AIR-HOUSE,

Which is large and convenient—
AND ALL THE LAND ADJOINING:
Supposed to be upwards of 600 acres.

There is also a Kitchen with 4 or 5 rooms,
two of them with fire places and other out-hou-
ses. The land is well adapted to the culture
of corn, wheat and tobacco—it is near the
stage road about half way between Alexan-
dria and Colechester.—The situation is remar-
kably healthy and the water good.

Sarah McCarty,
John W. Bronaugh.
Bedar Store, Dec. 4-17

A. C. Cazenove,
King-street, opposite Mr. Mott's tavern, has
just received and for sale,

A handsome selection of FANCY
MUSLINS.

Black and colored Italian and India Jute-
strings.

Ladies' and gentlemen's white, black, and
colored silk hose

Silk, kid, extra long and habit gloves
Lace gloves and sleeves

Brown, black, and scarlet silk velvets,
Fine split straw tipsey hats

White and black crapes
Fawn colored cassimeres and beaverets

Milled gloves, hose and caps
Men, women, and childrens lists and mite-
led socks

A few bales German czebnaburgs and bur-
laps

2 cases Irish linens
1 do. News threads

Real Martinique and other French cordials,
in cases.

A few Prints of the Apotheosis of
General Washington, in elegant Gift
Frames.

December 15,

Wanted to Purchase,
A NEGRO SERVANT, who has been ac-
customed to wait in a family, and can be well
recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.

November 10,

Wanted to Purchase,
A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north
end of the town, to bind on the river or
nearly so.

Apply to the Printer,
September 25.

FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,

The large commodious well-built three-
story BRICK WAREHOUSE on King-street,
occupied by Messrs. Richard Vetch & Co.—
Apply to

James Patton.
October 20.

13 hds. SUGAR of good quality,
\$3 bbls. do. do.

5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Metaga do. } quality.

Boxes of Getton Cards
Boxes of Litorice Root and Sago

Barrels of Clover and Hords Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather.

For Sale by
Benjamin Shreve, Jun
July 26.

Just Published,
BY COTTON AND STEWART,
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR]

An Abridgment of the History of
England,

From the Invasion of Julius CÆSAR, to the
Death of GEORGE the II.

BY DAVID GOLDSMITH.
And continued down to the PEACE of AMIENS,
(1802) by an eminent writer.

December 5.

Turks-Island Salt.

Just received, and for sale, low,
A quantity of Turks-Island Salt.
MARSTELLER & YOUNG.

January 7.

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,

From New York,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public

that he manufactures Suwarrow Boots
with all the modern improvements, warranted
equal to any in the United States. After ma-
ny years of experience in his business, he has
discovered a new method of retaining the elas-
ticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be-
liever so badly shaped. He makes boots of
various descriptions, viz. Suwarrow Fair-
Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes,
Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves,
Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to
fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.

Gentlemen will please to call and see for
themselves, at his shop in King-street, be-
tween Mr. Mott's and Mr. Hodgkin's tavern.

January 5.

He intends selling cheap for cash.

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE

150 Sacks Liverpool Stoved Salt, @
2500 Bushels do.

On very moderate terms.

Wm. Hodgson.
Jan. 3.

Fresh Raisins.
Landing and for sale by the subscriber,

100 casks Malaga best Sun Raisins.
JOHN C. LADD.

Dec 27

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER

2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.

2 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.
Wadsworth & Butler,

WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof

10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.

8 do. New-England do.

5 pipes Holland GIN

2 do. country do.

1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a super-
4 quarter casks do. do. } rior quality

3 do. do. L. P. Tenerife do. do.

6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1

Just Received
And for Sale by the Subscriber,

10 hds. retailing Molasses
12 tierces of good Rice

100 bbls. kiln-dried Corn Meal

3 hds. old Antigua Rum

5 hds. Green Coffee

20 casks of Lime, and
6000 bushels of Salt.

M. MILLER.
December 2.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to leave this coun-
try early next spring for Europe, requests all
those indebted to her to make immediate pay-
ment, as no further indulgence can be given—
and all such as have claims against her to ex-
hibit them for payment.

She proposes settling on moderate terms,
That commodious HOUSE occupied by the
late John Dunlap as a dwelling house, of which
immediate possession may be had.

ELIZA DUNLAP.
Dec. 28.

Grain and Yeast may now be
had—and in a few days ALE and BEER, at
the brewhouse of

THOMAS CRUSE.
December 29.

40 boxes of fresh Bloom Raisins,
AND

40 boxes dipt Candles,
For Sale by

M. MILLER.
December 12.

FOR RENT,
The STORE, on Prince-street, between
Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the oc-
cupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated
for a dry or wet goods store. The rent mo-
derate. Apply to

William Hodgson.
Sept. 25.

James Smith
Will accommodate a few general Boarders
on moderate terms.
January 7.

PUBLIC SALE,
On THURSDAY, 15th, will be sold on the
premises,

A N annual Ground Rent of Ninety-nine
Dollars, well secured; having a two
story HOUSE, &c. on the premises; situ-
ated on Union, between Prince and Duke-
streets. Terms, &c. will be made known at
the place of sale.

January 6.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Dissolution of Partnership.
WILLIAM DOUGLASS intending to
retire from business in this place, the
partnership of Douglass & Mandeville is this
day dissolved by mutual consent, and Joseph
H. Mandeville is solely authorised to adjust
and settle all the accounts of the partnership.
It is earnestly requested that all persons in-
debted to them will settle the same with him
immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be
given.

January 3.

William Douglass,
Joseph H. Mandeville.

Joseph H. Mandeville
Intends to carry on the FLOUR and GRO-
CERY BUSINESS in the same manner & on
the same terms as heretofore done by D. and
M. and solicits a continuance of favors from
his friends.

January 3.

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE,
KING-STREET.

At his Grocery & Flour Store,
HAS ON HAND AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
Muscovado SUGAR of various qualities
Moore's Loaf and Lump do.

MOLASSES in hds.
Hayama HONEY

Imperial,
Hyson, } TEAS,
Young Hyson & } Of a good quality
Hyson Skin }

COFFEE & CHOCOLATE
Spanish SEGARS in boxes

RAISINS in kegs and boxes
Jamaica and Antigua SPIRIT, old and good

Low priced West-India RUM
New-England do.

French and Peach BRANDY
Holland GIN

Rye WHISKEY
Stoughton's BITTERS in bottles

Manufactured TOBACCO
Mould and dipt Candles

Coarse and fine Liverpool SALT in sacks
or by the bushel

American GUNPOWDER
Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Snuff in bot-
tles, Leading Lines and Red Cords, Black Pep-
per, &c.

100 tons Plaster Paris.
20 bbls. whole or gross HERRINGS

100 bbls. cut do.

20 bbls. SHAD
Clover Seed.

Cheshire CHEESE of an excellent quality.
—ALSO—

FLOUR constantly kept and selected for fa-
mily use.

January 3

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Baldwin
Dade to the subscriber, made for the pur-
pose of securing the payment of three hun-
dred dollars and interest thereon since the first
day of October, 1806, and the expenses of
sale, &c. unto Jonathan and Mahlon Schol-
field, will be exposed to public sale, for ready
money, on the 22d day of this present month,
on the premises, at three o'clock.

A House and Lot of Ground,
Situate, lying and being upon the west side of
Alfred, at and to the southward of Oronoke
street, in the town of Alexandria, and bound-
ed as followeth, to wit:—Beginning upon Al-
fred at the corner of the square formed by O-
ronoke and Princess-streets, supposed to be
176 feet 7 inches from each street, be the
same more or less, and running thence north-
wardly with Alfred-street and binding there-
with 40 feet, thence westwardly with a line
parallel to Oronoke and Princess streets 123
feet 5 inches, then southwardly with a line pa-
rallel to Alfred street 40 feet, thence with a
straight line to the beginning—it being that
house and lot formerly occupied by Parthina
Dade and her daughter, deceased.

Andrew Scholfield, Trustee.
Jan. 6

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST, between Alexandria and New Yard,
crossing Moore's ferry, a large Morocco
POCKET BOOK, containing several valuable
papers—two notes, drawn by Robert Young,
esquire, of three hundred and eighteen dollars
each, ninety and one hundred and twenty days;
one do. Marsteller and Young, for three hun-
dred and twenty-five, indorsed by James Pa-
ton, and my own name on back; Tunis Cra-
ven for three hundred dollars; Thomas Dunn
for ninety-one dollars and some cents; Wilson
Smoot for about twenty dollars; and some o-
ther small notes; one twenty dollar bank note
on the bank Newbern, and a number of other
papers, which can be of no use but to the owner.
O. P. FINLEY.

January 8

TO BE RENTED,
For the ensuing season,

A valuable FISHERY on Great
Hunting Creek.

January 3.

Liverpool Salt, afloat
The Cargo of the schooner Thomas Jeffe-
son, Capt. Hall, from Boston, consisting of
500 hogsheds coarse Liverpool Salt.

For sale by
Lawtson and Fowle.

Who have also landing from said schooner,
100 boxes mould candles

5 chests young hyson tea

4 bales Bearbon Currans

20 boxes chocolate

5 hogsheds N. E. rum

30 kegs fresh raisins.

IN STORE,
25 chests young hyson } TEAS,
15 do. imperial } first quality.

15 bales Bearbon Currans

6 do. Plains

7 do. Kendall cottons

50 rolls heavy Rayens duck

2 cases hats

1000 pair coarse and fine shoes

15 hogsheds } Muscovado Sugar,
10 barrels }

150 barrels N. E. rum

4 hogsheds Grenada do.

2 pipes Rebus wine

200 kegs, and 20 kids salmon

Half barrels and kids of beef

200 boxes soap

50 boxes chocolate

30 do. cod-fish.

December 27.

The Subscriber has received
The following ARTICLES,

Which he offers for Sale very low:
15 hogsheds first quality St. Croix

Sugar

10 bales Tennessee cotton

6 pipes 4th proof cogniac brandy

10 hogsheds well flavored 4th proof Ja-
maica rum

20 barrels New-England Rum.
AND ON HAND,

Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson } TEAS
Hyson Skin, and } of the latest im-
First quality Souchong } portations.
Best green coffee in bags

Chocolate
Loaf and lump sugar

London particular Madeira
Particular Teneriffe

Lisbon, Sherry, and 150 dozen bottled
Port, very old WINES.

A few cases claret, superior quality
Coniac and old peach brandy
Jamaica and Antigua spirits
Holland gin

New-England rum and whiskey
Mace, nutmegs, cloves and pimento
Black pepper, allspice, & ground ginger
Pearl barley, rice, starch, and fig blue
Dixon's Philadelphia, & English mustard
Refined Salt-Petre
Brown and white soap
Mould and dipt candles
Indigo, allum, madder, copperas, & roll
brimstone
English gun-powder
Demijohns

James Sanderfon.
September 17.

Robert Gray.
HAS JUST RECEIVED.
A large supply of SLATES, of an
excellent quality,
For sale by the dozen or single.
November 5.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 3.

A message was received from the president, in obedience to a resolution of the house of Dec. 25th, giving a statement "of the number and state of the frigates, and such other information touching this subject, as may be in his possession." Also a message containing the laws passed in the Michigan territory, during the year 1805.

Mr. Nelson offered the following resolution: "Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary in the militia laws of the district of Columbia, with leave to report by bill or otherwise."

Mr. Mumford presented several petitions from sundry inhabitants of N. York praying for further fortification of that harbor. Referred as before.

Mr. Tenney, from the committee of revival and unfinished business, offered a resolution to the following effect: "Resolved, that the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of continuing the prohibition of intercourse with certain parts of St. Domingo. Carried."

Mr. M. Williams, of the committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of extending to the judges of the district courts the power of granting injunctions, reported a bill; which was twice read and referred to the committee of the whole for Thursday next.

The house took up the report of the committee of the whole, on the slave bill.

Mr. Sloan moved to strike out the 4th section, three members only voted in favor of striking out.

An amendment was proposed by Mr. Early, which occasioned considerable debate. After which, and without decision, the bill was postponed till Wednesday and ordered to be printed.

A bill for the relief of —Hearn, and a bill for the relief of George Little, were reported by the committee of the whole, and engrossed for a third reading.

The bill providing for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, was taken up in committee of the whole.

The 2d section is in these words, "And be it further enacted, that the trial of the above mentioned offences, may be had in any of the districts or territories, where any of the acts constituting the offence shall have been committed, and all the acts constituting the offence, may be brought in evidence on such trial, in whatever part of the United States or the territories thereof they may have been committed."

Mr. Eppes moved to strike out this section, considering it improper that a trial should take place but where the offence was committed.

Mr. Dawson and Mr. Bidwell opposed the motion to strike out, on account of the impossibility in many cases of bringing offenders to trial for crimes committed and committed in different places.

Mr. Eppes spoke against the section, and, that gentlemen might turn their attention to the subject, he moved that the committee should rise.

Mr. Smilie and Mr. Bidwell opposed the rising.

Mr. M. Williams spoke in favor of the section and against postponement.

Mr. Eppes considered the section as in opposition to the constitution; which provides for the trial of a person accused, in the place where the offence is committed.

Mr. Jackson moved to insert, after the words "shall have been committed," the following: "and in which the offender may be arrested."

After some further debate, Mr. Eppes withdrew his motion for the committee's rising.

The question then returned on striking out the 2d section. It was lost, 21 only being in favor of it.

Mr. Smilie moved that the committee rise. Carried—and the house adjourned.

Extract from a London Periodical publication, dated Oct. 1805.

JERUSALEM WHEAT.

A small sheaf of Jerusalem wheat brought home by the servant, who accompanied Mr. Whalley to Judea, and afterwards used as a sign at an obscure ale house in Dublin, opened by his servant by mere accident attracted the notice of an experienced farmer.—After so many years ab-

sence from its indigenous soil, and hanging above three exposed to the weather, the sheaf was examined and only three ears were found in a sound state.—The grains of these three were sown in the garden of the farmer, and their produce in the following year evinced the most astonishing prolificness. The culture has been carefully continued these last four years, and there are now some hundreds of Irish acres planted with this invaluable grain.—The mode of culture is drill and dibble.—The straw is a strong reed not hollow but filled with a nutritious sap or pith, which renders it a provender for horses, or neat cattle nearly equal to oats. This straw bears not like European wheat, a single ear but a chump of many ears, and the grain large & full, yields an unusual quantity of the finest flour, and so much is the seed now in demand, throughout Ireland that the original cultivator has actually sold it at ten guineas a stone.

Does not this illustrate John 12, 24, in which our Lord compares himself to a corn of wheat, which bringeth forth much fruit. We are informed that a gentleman at Moortown, near Leeds purchased five stone of the wheat from the original proprietor, in Ireland, last autumn, for which he paid 50 guineas. That it was shipped in the beginning of November last, but being delayed by contrary winds, did not arrive in time to be sown till January or February following; nevertheless it looked remarkably well in July last, and promised a great produce which we doubt not it has yielded. He had also Egyptian Barley growing, which we learn is likewise wonderfully productive.

Extract from the same publication, dated July, 1806.

Our readers may remember that we inserted a short account of the Jerusalem wheat in our number of October last, to which we refer. We also observed, that a gentleman of Moortown, near Leeds, had purchased 5 stone of it from the original proprietor, in Ireland, the preceding autumn, for which he paid 50 guineas. This gentleman, we are at liberty to say, was Mr. William Naylor, who was induced to take this step, in order that he might make an experiment himself, of the nature of the grain; and give farmers and others in the neighborhood an opportunity of observing its quality and produce. The winds proving contrary, and the frost setting in, he could not sow the seed he had purchased till the middle of February, which was much too late. Add to this, that not being acquainted with the proper method of cultivating it at that season, he caused the greatest part of it to be dibbled, and that too deep, and also before the frost was out of the ground. The consequence was, that much of the grain was lost, and did not spring up, and what did spring, was very late in ripening. Indeed, he was obliged to cut it before it was fully ripe, by which again much of the produce was lost in the straw, as it could not be threshed out. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, however, it proved itself to be very valuable grain, of great produce—So that it appears it well deserves the attention of the public. The stem of straw was about six feet, and he has found that it effectually resists the heaviest rains and highest winds—a property very desirable in a west and variable climate. Mr. Naylor thinks if its cultivation be encouraged that it will soon supercede in a great measure every other species of wheat. But what is of still more importance, the straw is said to be peculiarly nutritious for horses, rendering the use of corn and hay unnecessary.

In November last Mr. Naylor sold a small part of his produce for seed at five guineas per stone: the remainder he sowed himself in good time on land well prepared, so that he hopes if the season proves favorable, to offer a much better sample of this grain, and at a much reduced price. The cultivation of this grain will undoubtedly answer better in the warm southern counties of England and Wales—and in the North of Yorkshire.

In a letter from Ireland dated March 6, eighteen hundred and six, a person observes, that he sowed some of this wheat on the 1st of March which ripened very well, but that the grain was not so large as that which was sown in September.—He says he sowed a six acre field, one half of which he dibbled, and the other drilled; that which was drilled yielded by much the best produce, indeed nearly double the quantity produced by the other. He farther says, I had one exact acre of good ground well prepared, this I sowed broad cast, and gave it nine stone of seed, which I got well covered in. The produce of this was three hundred and 24 stone,

seventeen loads and six stone, allowing 14 stone to the load. The straw was nearly eight feet long.—I have a machine for cutting the straw; I feed my horses with it, and they are healthy, fat, and full of spirits. They have had no hay nor oats through the winter.

FROM THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

On the Benefit of Salt in Agriculture.

BY C. FORD, ESQ.

In my younger days I studied much how to get the benefit of salt, to make the land yield an increase. To that end, I put one peck of salt upon every load of meadow hay, as it was put in the barn, which had a good effect both upon the cattle and the dung. And once, when I had sown three bushels of flaxseed, the ground being smooth and clean, I sowed three bushels of salt, which had a good effect. The flax was well coated; taller, and fuller of seed than any that I ever had before. It was judged there were fifty bushels of seed from the three acres, which, as flaxseed sold then, would go near to pay for all the labor that is required in dressing and cleaning the flax. Since that I have read in Elliot's Book of Husbandry, of a gentleman who sowed a piece of land with flax, and salt upon it, at the rate of five bushels per acre, except a strip through the middle.—The effect was, that where the salt was sown, there was tall good flax, but the strip that had no salt, was poor, short and good for little. I judge that five bushels of salt to the acre, was too much for the land; but being called off from husbandry to attend to other affairs, I left the care of my farm with my sons, who used no salt till spring 1785. The land being wet and miry till near the latter end of May, we sowed one acre of flax, and after it had come up near a finger's length, we sowed a bushel of salt upon it, which had a very good effect. The flax grew well to a good height, but we had not quite ten bushels of the seed, owing, as I suppose, to the unfriendliness of the season. None of my neighbors for two miles round had any that would pay for pulling; therefore, whenever you sow flaxseed, be sure that you sow double the quantity of salt to your seed, and you need not fear but you will have a good crop if the season suits.

I advise all to make the experiment, and try a glade in their oats, and even their winter rye, and all sorts of grain that they sow, and even their Indian corn, at the rate of two bushels to an acre. They may depend on it that every bushel of salt will produce more than five times its price, and perhaps ten times as much.

The article of manure is a very important one in the business of husbandry, and deserves much more attention than has generally been paid to it by the farmers in this country. Should any of them from the foregoing account, be induced to make trial of salt, they are requested to communicate the result to the public.

NEW YORK, January 1.

A gentleman who arrived here in the schooner Maria Theresa, from Havana, has obligingly favored us with the following translation of the official account of the re-capture of Buenos Ayres.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract from the official accounts received at Havana, relative to the re-taking of Buenos Ayres, by Don S. Liniers.

AUG. 1. Last night a detachment of 500 English attacked 200 Spaniards, encamped 4 leagues from the city, and made them leave the field, with 4 cannon and 8 prisoners: few were killed or wounded on either side.

5th. Our transports crossed from Sacramento to the river of Las Conchas, with a favorable south east wind, and landed 2700 men, with cannon, other arms, &c.

8th. Very heavy rain from the 6th until last night. We have this moment received news that our troops are marching towards this city, suffering great hardships from the many swamps that lay between us, and impede the passage of the artillery.

10th. At twelve o'clock general Liniers sent Don Hilario Quintance, lieutenant of infantry, to ask the British general to surrender himself in the course of fifteen minutes; but that officer returned without an answer, as he was denied admittance into the fort. At 4 o'clock the following letter was sent to the British general:

"Very excellent sir,
"The fate of arms is variable—it is less than a month since your excellency took this capital without any opposition; attacking with a very small number of

troops a multitude of people, who were more deficient of a good commander than courage to oppose your intentions; at present, penetrated with the highest enthusiasm and valor, they are ready to throw off a hateful yoke, and demonstrate that the courage shown by the inhabitants of Ferrol, the Canary islands, and Porto Rico, is not a stranger to those of Buenos Ayres. I come at the head of well disciplined troops very superior to yours: The maritime forces that occupy the mouth of the river, will not leave a retreat for your excellency. Thousands of inhabitants, well armed, full of honor and courage, only wait for a signal from me to overthrow the British troops. The just esteem due to the courage of your excellency, the generosity of the Spanish nation, and the horrors that inspire the destruction of men, induced me to give your excellency this advice; and I expect that as your excellency is well acquainted with your perilous situation, without resource, you will let me know in the precise term of fifteen minutes, if you are disposed to a desperate effort, and give your troops up to a total destruction or surrender to a generous enemy.

"May our Lord guard your excellency many years.

(Signed)

"SANTIAGO LINIERS.

"Army before Buenos Ayres, August 10, 1806.

"To the very excellent

sir Wm. Carr Beresford."

This letter was answered with the following lines:

"I have taken this town after two victories: its fate arms will decide.

(Signed)

"BERESFORD."

On the 11th August our troops attacked and entered by assault at the Retiro, where we took a guard of fifty men prisoners. We entrenched ourselves here, and placed a 24 pounder facing every street. All night several skirmishes between our patrols and the advanced guard of the enemy took place.

12th. All this day and night several skirmishes between the Catalonians and the enemy; our artillery fired also on the British shipping, and did damage. Our long expected long boats, in which we place great hopes, are not arrived yet.

13th. At 10 o'clock this morning our brave Catalonians, the Blandengues and Dragons on foot, attacked the enemy on all points. Our artillery was placed fronting the Retiro, and several 24 pounders at every street, taking the enemy between two fires. The attack continued very hot till evening, when the English flag was pulled down and the Spanish hoisted. The enemy surrendered themselves prisoners of war, but the officers are to have the honors. The British general and officers were quartered in several houses, and the troops locked up in the corporation houses. The enemy has had many killed and wounded; and we have also great loss. On the 14th Te Deum was sung with great rejoicings.

The English vessels at Barragan Bay have all escaped. Of four ships of the line that presented themselves before this harbor, one was sunk by the forts, two were stranded, and the other escaped.

The Caspard of 74 guns, one of Jerome Bonaparte's squadron which was supposed to have foundered, has arrived at Brest.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9.

From Washington, Jan. 8.

Almost the whole day has been expended in discussing a motion made to recommit the slave bill to a select committee. The principal object for recommitment was to provide some way to take care of the negroes that might hereafter be imported contrary to the provisions of that bill; and that, tho' forfeited, they should not be sold, for the benefit of the United States. After two hours and a half debating the recommitment was carried.

In Senate Mr. Tracy has reported a bill for the coining of silver 20 cent pieces and silver 2 cent pieces.

CONGRESS—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, January 6.

Mr. Early, of the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill providing for a survey of the coast of the U. S. within 20 leagues of the shore, St. George's Bank, &c. The bill leaves it to the direction of the president, and allows the use of public vessels if necessary, &c. It had two readings and was referred to the committee of the whole for Monday next.

The bill for the Wm. Heard, was passed.

The bill for the ale, had a third debate of about two hours taken by yeas and nays.

The ayes The noes

Mr. Stanton, whom was referred quiring what claimed by the statute reason and justice ported that all just for services rendered during the revolution paid.

Mr. Early mentioned in shield would no session, he having sence, and moved another member of merce and manufacturing.

The bill providing certain crimes against called up. It was till to-morrow.

Mr. Eppes was o ment.

The motion was Mr. Eppes then tee of the whole b further consideration tion was carried, deciding in the affirmative.

Wednesday

The slave bill attention of the bot On the amendment prevent persons b the provisions of slaves, the ayes and the Speaker decided.

Mr. Randolph, whom was referred dent's message as the duty on salt, at the Mediterranean for these purposes ed to the committee day.

Mr. Randolph authorising the president companies of volu 30,000. Twice re committee of the w next.

Virginia

The house of de lution yesterday, to sent of the Senate

This resolution will the senate for their court of appeals, m day. The report chambers of the co the trial of comm for chancery cases

list of 3 judges; to judges of the present of one additional to this system

the principal fe lengthen the terms increase the judges them permanently t This substitute and on of the select co committee of the

A bill was also the "Chancery cou the Chancellor to de usual vacations of

Mr. Tazewell, o bring in a bill, its hostile to the p the United States. This State. This suggested by the in edition.

FROM THE FREDERICK

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ederal court of K forts yet known to ve order, and to

people, who, surely, a good command of your intention; but with the highest ability, and ready to by the inhabitants of the islands, and from those of Buenos Aires, and from those of well-disposed to yours. The army retreat for your of inhabitants, and courage, and me to overthrow the just eastern due excellency, the great nation, and the destruction of your excellency that as your end with your perseverance, you will use term of fifteen troops up to a general to a generous and your excellency

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REPRESENTATIVES.

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The bill for the discharge from prison of Wm. Hoard, was read a third time and passed.

The bill for the relief of George Little, had a third reading, and after a debate of about two hours, the question was taken by yeas and nays and the bill passed.

The yeas were 70
The nays 51

Mr. Stanton, from the committee to whom was referred the resolution for enquiring what claims against the U. S. barred by the statute of limitation, ought in reason and justice to be provided for, reported that all just and reasonable debts for services rendered, supplies granted during the revolution, &c. ought to be paid.

Mr. Early mentioned that Mr. Crowninshield would not probably return this session, he having obtained leave of absence, and moved the appointment of another member of the committee of commerce and manufactures in his stead. Carried.

The bill providing for the punishment of certain crimes against the U. S. was again called up. It was moved to postpone it till to-morrow.

Mr. Epes was opposed to the postponement.

The motion was lost, 44 to 61.

Mr. Epes then moved that the committee of the whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill. The motion was carried, 50 to 50, the Speaker deciding in the affirmative, when the house adjourned.

Wednesday, January 7.

The slave bill occupied the principal attention of the house the whole day.

On the amendment which was offered to prevent persons brought in contrary to the provisions of the bill, being sold as slaves, the yeas and nays were 60 each; the Speaker decided against the amendment.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee to whom was referred so much of the president's message as relates to a repeal of the duty on salt, and the continuance of the Mediterranean fund, reported a bill for these purposes; twice read and referred to the committee of the whole for Friday.

Mr. Randolph also reported a bill authorizing the president to accept of any companies of volunteers, not exceeding 80,000. Twice read and referred to the committee of the whole house for Monday next.

Virginia Legislature.

The house of delegates came to a resolution yesterday, to adjourn with the consent of the Senate on the tenth instant. This resolution will of course be sent to the senate for their concurrence.

The select committee for revising the court of appeals, made their report yesterday. The report proposes to have two chambers of the court of appeals; one for the trial of common law, and the other for chancery cases; each chamber to consist of 3 judges; to be composed of the 5 judges of the present court of appeals, and of one additional judge. A new substitute to this system has also been proposed; the principal features of which are to lengthen the terms of the present court—increase the judges' salary; and compel them permanently to reside in Richmond. This substitute and the original proposition of the select committee are referred to a committee of the whole house.

A bill was also presented in regard to the "Chancery courts," which authorizes the Chancellor to decide cases, during the usual vacations of the court.

Mr. Tazewell, (of York) obtained leave to bring in a bill, for preventing certain acts hostile to the peace and tranquility of the United States, within the jurisdiction of this State. This bill has no doubt been suggested by the incidents of the Burr expedition.

FROM THE FREDERICK-TOWN HERALD.

Supineness of Government.—While the mysterious movements of col. Burr have excited in a considerable degree the sensibility of the nation, we are at a loss to account for the apparent unconcern with which they are viewed by government. In place of preparations to crush a conspiracy against the peace and tranquillity of our country, and of serious and effectual steps being taken, to arrest the man who planned it, the proclamation of the president, and the sham prosecutions in the federal court of Kentucky, are the only efforts yet known to have been made to preserve order, and to bring to punishment

any of those who have machinated its destruction.

Although we admire the beauties and eloquence of the proclamation, we cannot carry our complaisance so far as to say that we have any faith in its supposed effects. We agree with Mr. Jefferson, that such enterprises are criminal, and "contrary to the laws in such case made and provided."—We therefore deprecate the idea of risking the tranquility and integrity of the union upon an experiment whether reason will prevail over passion, and duty be preferred to interest. We are among the number of those who believe that the strong arm of the law alone can curb the licentious and disaffected. And that when men are ripe for rebellion, they are not to be reasoned into submission.

Upon a former occasion indeed, when insurrection had raised her standard, a proclamation was issued by president Washington—But let it also be remembered, that the militia were drafted and held in readiness for marching—While the deluded were warned of their guilt, preparations were made to chastise the insolent and the force of the nation was brought into action, to subdue those to whom reason appealed in vain, and who could be compelled to submission only by their arms.

And while we feel but little reliance on the efficacy of the proclamation, we cannot express in terms too strong, our disapprobation of the proceedings which took place in the federal court. If at this time any thing could have the effect to give to col. Burr a momentary eclat, and to change into commiseration and sympathy the popular indignation, it was the very step that has been taken under pretence of bringing him to justice. Instead of attempting to reach him by process, which would have compelled him to account for his actions; instead of causing him to be arrested in the usual way, an application, unsupported by any thing, other than what the applicant "is informed and verily believes" is made in open court, in the presence of all those whose business or curiosity had brought to the place.

It ought not to excite surprise therefore that colonel Burr had immediate notice of what had been done. His friends could hear of the accusation which was publicly brought against him, and which was calculated to enable him to make his escape, if the proceedings had been of a nature to alarm him. Well might Burr conclude he had nothing to apprehend from such an application, and it is not to be wondered at, that he should have presented himself voluntarily before the court.

It did not require the legal talents of that gentleman to know, that upon such a motion, supported by such proof the court could not act. And when at the instance of the public officer, the jurymen and witnesses when attending were discharged; what greater triumph could colonel Burr and his friends wish? What was then to be inferred by the people, but that the project of that gentleman could not be against the laws, and that he whose preparations and movements were not forbidden by the law, had been treated with injustice, by a groundless attempt to prosecute him in a place, where he was a stranger, and for an offence, no proof of which, according to the admission of his accusers, could be procured?

After such proceedings he is allowed to leave a court, with the public impressions strong in favor of his innocence, because all the efforts of government to produce proof of his guilt, and to bring him to justice had been abortive, and those who have witnessed the proceedings feel themselves at liberty to discredit the criminality of his designs. They now suppose that there is nothing to deter them from engaging with him. It is true that the proclamation tells them that his enterprises are highly criminal; but that proclamation only expresses the opinion of the president, and the proceedings in court are thought to contradict that opinion, more especially too, when it is to be presumed that the president, as it was his duty, had taken care to transmit all the information, which he had received, and upon which his opinion and proclamation had been grounded. These measures taken by the president "for preventing and suppressing the enterprise," and "for arresting and bringing to justice its authors and abettors," of which the president speaks with so much reliance on their effects, evidently favor the views of col. Burr, and are calculated to leave him in the uninterrupted prosecution of his daring schemes.

Charged with the protection of the country, it is the solemn duty of the president to take care, that those who have conspired

ed against its peace and union, be at once arrested in their designs, and brought to condign punishment. To his country he must answer for any remissness in the execution of that duty. It will be vain to allege in excuse for his supineness that "he had too much confidence in the information, integrity and attachment of the people of that country to the union." Yet more idle will it be, to offer the assurances of little editor Smith, "that from conversation with members from the western states, he is certain that the people of those states, have an unbounded confidence in the administration." The proofs of an intended conspiracy are too strong, to be doubted, whatever assurances, either by Burr, or others, may be given to the contrary. When conspirators have proceeded to such lengths, government must be prepared to act, not to philosophise; it must calculate the force which will be required to subdue the rebellious, not waste its time in uttering idle regrets about the folly and degeneracy of men. Those who feel the miseries and disasters consequent upon the execution of such criminal designs, will not suffer themselves to be misled by the pretext of a want of authority to enforce obedience. Whatever may be the doubts of the president, the people entertain none. They will never be persuaded, that a government which has so long engaged their warmest affections, and which was the work of the ablest and best patriots of America is so impotent, so unable to protect itself, as, in excuse for a supineness not to be pardoned is alleged. That every government, possesses inherently the power, of preserving itself, is a position not only established by civilians, but confirmed by the common sense of mankind. Those who reason will be convinced of the fatal folly of a different idea. Those who do not reason, will be taught by their feelings, the consequences of its being sanctioned by the administration. Although in times of order and tranquility many ignorant people were induced to join with those who aimed to rattle the federal government of every valuable power, and raised an outcry against laws, the wisdom and propriety of which are becoming every day more evident. Yet when the exigencies of the country render their existence indispensable, those who clamored most, when they were in operation, will be among the first to propose their revival; "The ever-to-be execrated sedition law" will again be asked for, and the alien bill will in time be found to be essentially necessary. The people will at length execute the men whose incessant employment it has been to weaken the government and whose constructions of it leave it without powers to rescue itself from the most imminent destruction.

Yet a little while, and the people will no longer be satisfied with assurances by the president that he has taken the proper measures for suppressing and preventing this enterprise. The time must come when they will not place such implicit reliance on presidential assurances. They will undertake to judge for themselves, with what fidelity he has discharged his duty, and deriding the idea of executive infallibility, will demand of him what has been done, and why they are kept in such entire ignorance of their situation and the public concerns. So much secrecy in government and its affairs will not much longer be tolerated. They will suspect the views of men whose actions shun the light of day, & whose conduct shrinks from the public examination.—They will demand to be informed why if the president has been watchful of the public peace, and prompt to prevent a daring conspiracy, the work yet remains unaccomplished? They will ask why, altho' he was apprized of the designs of the leading conspirator almost twelve months ago, so little has yet been done? Why, if it was believed that a proclamation would produce any effect, it was delayed so long, and until many, whom a timely warning would have deterred, have been drawn into the conspiracy? Above all, they will enquire why the known author of that conspiracy, of whose criminal intentions the president has been so long informed, is yet permitted to roam at large—bidding defiance to the constituted authorities of the country, without any proper measures having been taken to compel him to account for his daring conduct or to bind him to an observance of the laws, and to a preservation of the peace. These demands of the people will be made in a tone of authority, which can no longer be disregarded, and will not be satisfied by vague assurances, equivocal declarations and communications with "closed doors"—Public indignation will be the reward of those who would impress a belief that the government has not the power of preventing insurrections; that while its authority to commit acts of

oppression, to persecute the honest and meritorious; and to reward the minions and tools of power, is without limits, it is not allowed to disconcert and destroy the plans of conspirators; to punish the disturbers of public order, and to strangle in their birth, the disorganizing projects of the enemies of the union.—The people will spurn at the idea, that the constituted authorities of their country, while they are without any restraint, in the commission of evil, are powerless to do good.

The period is near at hand when our fellow citizens must be convinced that it is of more importance to have at the head of our government a soldier, than a philosopher; and when they will cease to confide in men, who settle the value of our honor, and independence, by the rules of arithmetic.

Departed this life, on the morning of the 14th ult. of an affection of the stomach, the hon. JOHN BRECKENRIDGE, Attorney General of the United States. His body will be interred at one o'clock this day. The loss of Mr. B. will be felt by his country, and deeply lamented; but to his family it is irreparable. [Lexington paper.]

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

6th JANUARY, 1807.

ON application of more than two thirds of the proprietors of ground fronting on Fairfax, between King and Cameron-streets, praying Council to erect lamps agreeably to a law of the corporation for lighting this town—it is ordered, that the street commissioner for the northern district proceed to measure the ground and have the lamps erected agreeably thereto.

Resolved, That the Common Council do accept of the proposition of Charles Alexander, jun. Esq. and will remove the powder house, and cause one to be built in a proper place, reserving to themselves the use of the present powder house until they shall have otherwise provided themselves with one; and that Messieurs Swift, Hewes, McGuire, and Denney, be a committee for that purpose, who shall forthwith report the best plan to Council, and who are authorised to prepare the papers to assign and surrender the aforesaid lease from Charles Alexander, sen. Esq. to his heirs, on receiving a sufficient discharge from said heirs from any claim on the corporation under the aforesaid lease.

Test. JAMES M. McREA, c. c.

This Day is Published,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
[PRICE 25 CENTS.]

A full Statement of the Trial and Acquittal of Aaron Burr, Esq.

Containing all the Proceedings and Debates that took place before the Federal Court, at Frankfort, Kentucky, Nov. 25, 1806.

By JOHN WOOD,

Editor of the Western World—who attended at the trial.

January 9. d

Plaster Paris, afloat.

The CARGO of sch'r. Dave, Capt. Newcomb, from Portland,

For sale, by

Lawson & Fowle.

Who have also for sale,

100 boxes brown Soap,

12 ditto Cheese.

January 9. d

Tavern and Oyster-House.

JOHN BOGAN,

Respectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has taken that convenient house on Prince-street, lately occupied by F. Shuck as a Tavern and Oyster-House, where he will be happy to accommodate such as favor him with their custom, and flatters himself he will be able to give satisfaction.

January 9. d6t

District of Columbia, } ff.

County of Alexandria,

ABRAHAM FAW, one of the Justices of Peace for said county, do certify that Edward Skidmore, of the county aforesaid, brought before me as an estray, a black and white spotted Bull yearling, no ear mark—which was appraised to seven dollars.

Given under my hand, this 27th day of December, 1806.

A. FAW.

Any person owning the aforesaid estray, is requested to come, prove the property, pay charges and take it away.

Edward Skidmore.

January 9. St*

Dr. Ree's Cyclopædia,

VOL. II, PART II.

IS JUST RECEIVED.

Subscribers are requested to send for their copies, which must be paid for on delivery.

R. GRAY,

January 8

To the Public,

RICHARD LEE & SON seem to hope the charges I have made, and the proofs of their artifice and falsehoods which I have exhibited, will pass unnoticed by the public, because R. L. & Son do not "feel inclined" to justify their conduct, in their base attempt to deprive me and my children of our living; for it is a fact, (tho' they chuse to assert the contrary) that the income from the estate of my deceased husband is not competent to board and educate his children.

What have they said to invalidate my assertion of their establishment (as they pompously term it) being but a few months in existence? NOTHING—What, to disprove that they have meanly endeavored to tamper with my agents in various places? NOTHING.

They said they had not withdrawn an equivocal advertisement, and say "there is not an editor in Baltimore but will pronounce it a downright falsehood," and then appeal to my conscience, and my agent, &c.—I have given the dates of the publications, the time when the equivocal advertisement was withdrawn, and an extract from the letter of this same agent, to whom they had the barefaced impudence to appeal; these all prove, and Mr. Pechin's file (in this instance) will demonstrate their deliberate perversion of truth.—To all this they reply—NOTHING. Full proof of the falsehood of their insinuation respecting my brother's employment, is before the public—to this they reply—NOTHING. They asserted my brother saw in Baltimore the original recipes, &c.—His deposition proving the falsehood of this, is also before the public, and has for an answer—NOTHING. To my proof (from their own advertisement) of their assertion being false, where they say they are "the only persons that ever prepared any of the medicines," what have they replied—NOTHING: and in saying nothing, they act with that cautious cunning which always marked their conduct; they fear examination, & shuffle off from one thing to another, for investigation is what they dread. The fact is, that several persons in New-York, and one person who is now in Baltimore, worked in the same apartment with R. L. & Son. These persons can prove, that R. L. & Son worked on no other apartment than what was common to all the workmen—Should R. L. & Son deny this, I will produce satisfactory proof here, and refer to N. R. the person now in Baltimore.

R. L. & Son pretend they wish people to enquire into their private characters, (I suppose by way of extenuation.) They ought to know that even if their private characters were esteemed good, it would not affect the proof I have adduced of their falsehood, nor change a lie into truth. If the public really did know their private characters, I would never trouble myself to answer any lies they chuse to print. No person can confer on me a greater favor than by making the enquiry R. L. & Son requests. Let the enquiry be made in any neighborhood where they have heretofore lived, or of any uninterested person who has known them for a length of time; perhaps the senior will refer to some society with whom he has been connected. My present business is not with their private characters; they have foolishly introduced the subject—they will act wisely not to renew it. Cunning is apt to overshoot its mark—I presume R. L. & Son, when they said "we had no occasion to copy from the recipe book," did not remember that an affidavit was before the public, proving this identical recipe book to be in my possession; nor had they brains to reflect, they were producing unquestionable proof that my medicines are genuine.

MORE ADDITIONS

To the "half told tale"—From the recipe book above alluded to, the deceased occasionally wrote down the quantity of such articles as he wished to have weighed out, in readiness; these memorandums were usually written on small bits of paper, without any specification what medicine it was for, or whether such ingredients composed the whole of one, or parts of several medicines:—and here I would ask Michael Lee, if the deceased did not declare to him, on a certain occasion, that he always expected these memorandums to be returned;—and that he should consider "the workman who secreted them guilty of ROBBERY." R. Lee, sen'r, will do well, to convince the public, that what he calls RECIPES, and what Mr. Andrew Hanna terms MANUSCRIPTS, are not those memorandums of that description. This, if they are really recipes, can easily be done by the following method: Produce a deposition from a medical character, that he has seen in the possession of Richard Lee and Son, recipes for preparing (here let the articles be enumerated) and that they are stated by the writer to be recipes for preparing those articles enumerated; then let Mr. A. Hanna depose, that the whole of these recipes are written by the deceased. This is a very reasonable proposition; easily performed, and much to your advantage if punctually performed.—Remember the public will expect your compliance.

To the concluding observation of Richard Lee and Son, I would reply, my words are, "having been informed, that the agent in Baltimore had received their commissions for sale, removed her medicines to James Hanna's medical warehouse, No. 102, Market-street, this is exactly the fact; and your attempt to raise it to the contrary is another proof of your baseness. Produce the evidence

if you can? I rely with perfect confidence on a discriminating public, who I am persuaded will frustrate the attempts of Richard Lee and Son, who have evidently employed most unworthy and ungentlemanly means to accomplish their purpose. My friends and the public, I hope, will ever remember, that Richard Lee and Son, in their last publication, have indubitably proved, that the deceased had a book, containing directions for preparing his medicines called by them *The Recipe Book*, nor will they forget that an affidavit already published, proves this identical book to be in my possession. The inference unquestionably is, that the medicines prepared according to the recipes in that book, must be the same as those prepared by the deceased.—Thus has cunning overreached itself—and THUS, HAVE R. LEE AND SON, UNQUESTIONABLY PROVED THAT MY MEDICINES ARE GENUINE.

The subscriber solicits the patronage of the public, and assures them, the medicines enumerated below, shall be faithfully prepared, from the recipe book of her deceased husband. They are for sale at the Book-Store of JAMES KENNEDY, senior, and no where else in Alexandria.

The genuine may always be distinguished from the spurious by having the signature of Richard Lee and Co. on the outside wrapper, or that of

Hannah Lee.

New-York, 14th Dec. 1806.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,
For restoring debilitated constitutions, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir,
So well known for its superior efficacy in removing coughs, colds, asthma, Hooping cough, &c. See the certificates (at the places of sale) of many of the respectable characters of Baltimore in favor of this medicine.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard,

For rheumatism, gout, palsy, swelling, numbness, &c.

Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,
Warranted to cure by once using, being perfectly innocent and free from mercury, & all deleterious ingredients.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,
For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers—one bottle of this medicine has frequently cured a whole family.

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,
Celebrated for the mildness of their operation, and for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

Damask Lip Salve—Restorative Tooth Powder—Hahn's German Eye Water—Indian Vegetable Specific, &c. &c.

I do hereby certify, that Mr. Michael Lee, one of the firm of Richard Lee and Son, of Baltimore, called on me some time previous to their advertisement in this paper, to solicit my acceptance of their agency for the sale of their medicines in Alexandria in lieu of that of Mrs. Hannah Lee, his brother's widow, for whom I was already engaged, pledging as an inducement to me to make this change, that Mrs. Lee was left in easy circumstances, which would enable her to live comfortably without business—that Richard Lee and Son were in possession of the original recipes, and from being long in the habit of preparing the medicines of Richard Lee, deceased, were the only persons who could compound them. He added, that some of Mrs. Lee's agents had already, on being applied to, resigned her agency for the medicines. In answer to Mr. M. Lee I said that, admitting the truth of what he asserted, I could not with propriety determine until I should hear from Mrs. Lee, to whom I should write on the subject. On enquiry I found that Mrs. Lee was in possession of the original recipe book of her deceased husband—that she had assistants who were competent to prepare her medicines from it in the same manner as in his life time, and was fully determined to do so, not being left by any means in those easy circumstances which had been represented; but was obliged to struggle for support of a young family by pursuing a business which was their natural right, of which it would be highly unjustifiable in any person whatever to deprive them, much more so, in those so nearly connected with them as R. Lee and Son; until Mrs. Lee thought proper to give it up of herself or was unable to conduct it, neither of which appears to be the case. I therefore declined Mr. Michael Lee's proposal and make this declaration at the request of Mrs. Lee. It is in my apprehension a true statement of the merits of the matter in dispute between them; of which a discerning public must now be left to judge and appreciate. The well disposed will doubtless be inclined to protect the interests of the widow and the fatherless when attacked by those who ought by every tie of nature to defend them.

James Kennedy, senr.

Alexandria, 30th Dec. 1806.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of RICHARD CONWAY, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment. Given under our hands this 17th day of December, 1806.

William Herbert,
Nicholas Fitzhugh, } Exrs.
Edmund I. Lee, }
December 17. 31aw6w

A Country Store, Tavern, &c.

TO BE RENTED,

For one or more years,

A GOOD Store House, Granaries, Tavern, Blacksmiths Shop, and all necessary out-houses, in a very eligible situation in the upper country, about 35 miles from Alexandria and 25 miles from Dumfries and the Occoquan Mills. The houses are in good order, and the tavern is large and convenient—they will be rented altogether or separately, & if required an adjoining farm can be had with them or either of them. The neighborhood in which these improvements are situated is rich and well settled, and there are several valuable merchant mills near them. The tavern is immediately on the great road leading from Alexandria to Fauquier court house, and at the point of intersection with the road to Dumfries and Occoquan from the back country. To a person coming well recommended and being altogether approved of, advantageous terms would be given, and a sum of money advanced if necessary to enable him to prosecute his business to advantage. Apply to Bernard Moore, Esq. near the premises, in Prince William county, or to the subscriber, J. H. HOOD.

December 30. 202wasawtf

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration *de bonis non*, on the estate of William Henry Washington, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 17th day of December, 1806.

John Luke, Adm'r.
DE BONIS NON. 31aw6w

December 17—18

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete. He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms, **Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,**

Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Mace,
Basil,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port.

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincent, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,
Cayenne and black pepper, rice any ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flint indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best English and country made gunpowder, segars, and smoking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

Printing, in us various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

Dissolution of Partnership,

THE partnership of Smedley and Shreve is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and William Shreve is solely authorized to settle all the accounts of the partnership—it is requested that all persons indebted to them will settle the same immediately.

David Smedley,
William Shreve,

January 7. 202wasawtf

WILLIAM SHREVE

Continues to carry on the DRY GOOD BUSINESS, in the same store occupied by Smedley and Shreve, January 7. 202wasawtf

Valuable Property for Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court for the district of Columbia, held at Alexandria, and the last will of Benjamin Shreve, deceased: his executors offer for sale, **THAT Valuable Property** at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets, part of which is occupied by Charles Bennett. The lot extends 40 feet on King and 70 feet on Fairfax-street, is subject to a rent charge of 50 dollars per annum.

To those who are desirous, either of securing a good stand for business, or resting their money in real estate, this is a most valuable piece of property. A small part of the money will be required in hand or in an approved note at 60 days—on the balance a liberal credit will be given. For terms apply to either of the executors or to Benjamin Shreve.

William Paton, } Exrs.
Edward Stabler, }
John Janney, }

November 28. 202wasawtf

LAND TO RENT.

I WILL LEASE for a term of years, two Tenements, part of the tract on which I live, each containing about 240 acres, cleared and enclosed, for cash rent, or to men of good characters and possessing a sufficient number of hands to cultivate the land, for a share of the crops. Immediate possession may be had of part of each tenement, with liberty to get wood from the other lands of the subscriber for all necessary purposes.

I will also rent for one or more years, **The Fishery at the Mouth of Douge Creek.**

Bushrod Washington, Mount-Vernon, Dec. 23—06 202wasawtf

NOTICE.

THE stockholders in the Marine Insurance Company, of Alexandria, are informed, that an election for fifteen directors, to manage the affairs of the said Company for the year ensuing, will be held at the court-house, in Alexandria, the 15th of next month.

By order of the directors,
WM. HARTSHORNE, Pres't.
12th mo. 30th
Mr. Green, Fredericksburg; Mr. Davis, Richmond; Mr. Bowen, Winchester, are requested to insert the above two weeks their respective papers.

For Sale or to Let,

A THREE STORY BRICK WAREHOUSE, N Prince street, next door to B. Shreve jun's store. For terms apply to J. LAWRASON. N. B. I will also Rent, or Lease on moderate terms for ever, a number of valuable lots on Duke street. January 1. 202wasawtf

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, on Thursday the 18th instant, on a credit of three months for all sums over five dollars, at the late dwelling house of Mr. John Fowler, deceased, near Pohick church, Fairfax county—all the household and Kitchen Furniture of the said deceased—Also the stock of horses and cattle together with a double chair, and sundry plantation utensils.

William Deneale, Adm'r.

January 1. 202wasawtf

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on the 10th of January, 1807, on the premises, two story Brick House, well calculated for store and the accommodation of a family, kitchen, smook house, stables, and well water in the yard, together with the Lot Ground on which they stand, containing one and a quarter acres, well situated for garden and grass lot, being on the main street in the town of Waterford, an excellent stand for retail store—the property of the late James Thompson, deceased—the time of payment will be made known on the day of sale.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are warned to exhibit them with their vouchers for settlement, and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment to

Jonah Thompson, and } Exrs.
James Moore, }
London County, Dec. 30. 202wasawtf

PRINTED DAILY BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VII.]

SALES AT

every Tuesday

WILL BE

AT THE VENT

Corner of Prince and

variety of Dry Goods

Particulars of which

the bills of

ALL kinds of goods

and the prices of

at any time be viewed

without limitation and pri

P. G. M

NOT

The subscriber intend

early next spring for

those indebted to her to

agent, as no further ind

and all such as have cla

bit them for payment.

She proposes settling

That commodious 110

John Dunlap as a d

immediate possession m

ELI

Dec. 26.

Grain and Yea

ad—and in a few days

the brewhouse of

December 29.

40 boxes of fres

AN

40 boxes dipt Cr

For Sale by

December 12.

A. C. C

King-street, opposite

just received.

A handsome fete

MUSLINS.

Black and colored I

spring.

Ladies' and gentle

colored silk hose

Silk; kid; extra long

Lace gloves and slee

Brown, black, and s

Fine split straw tips

White and black eve

Fawn colored cassim

Milled gloves, hose

Men, women, and c

ed socks

A few bales Germ

Laps

2 cases Irish linen

4 do. Nuns' thread

Real Martiniague and

in cases.

A few Prints of

General Washington

James.

December 15.

Wanted to

A NEGRO SERV

customed to wait in a

recommended.—Enq

November 10.

Wanted to

A FEW ACRES o

end of the town,

early so.

September 25.

FOR

On advan

The large comm

ory BRICK WARE

captured by Messrs. P

Apply to

October 20.

3 hds. SUGAR

32 blis. do.

5 pipes 4th proof

4 qr. casks Sherry

11 do. do. Malaga

Boxes of Cotton Ca

Sacks of Licorice

Barrels of Clover

And a large quant

For Sale by

Benja

July 26.

Printing, in u

and family execu